ANTI-DREYFUS DEFUTIES MEET PROTEST AGAINST BRISSON.

They Say He Broke His Fromise Not to Countenance Bevision-Faure Wop't See Them When They Go to the Elysce to Ask Him to Convens Parliament-Picquart May Have, Fair Play in the Cubinet

Special Cable Desputation to THE BUIL. Paurs, Sept. 27.—The anti-revision Deputies and their supporters met at the Palais Bourbon this evening with the estensible object of hastening the opening of the session of the Chamber on the ground that Prime Minister Brisson had entered office under an imperative mandate not to sountenance revision. The seting resolved that M. Brisson had broken his solemn engagnments.

A deputation was selected to go to the Palac of the Elyade, and beg President Faure to convoke Parliament immediately. An anti-Dreyfus crowd gathered outside the Palais Bourbo md cheered the deputation. Otherwise the

meeting was without incident.

When the deputation reached the Elyaco they were informed that President Faure declined

to receive them M. Barrien, Minister of Justice, communi cated to the council of Ministers to-day the rms of the letter which he will present to the Court of Cassation, demanding the revision of a trial of Dreyfus, and also submitted the cirular issued to the Procureurs Généraux fo few of the energetic measures which are to taken for repression of attacks upon the army in newspapers, public meetings, &c. The ing is that there is to be a stablishment of the Ministry.

M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture, is hesi tating whether or not to remain in the Cabinet, and his resignation is regarded as not im-

According to La Petite République Française, Cabinet council is likely to inquire into Gen. Zurlinden's conduct in ordering Col, Pic mt's resolution to the contrary. It is likely passed, which will be communicated to Gen. Eurlinden by letter, the text of which will be

A number of papers assert that the discussion of the matter of revision at yesterday's Cabinet council was confined to debate beson and the Minister of Justice M. Barrien. The latter recalled the vote of the aber of Deputies affirming its respect fo the chose jugée [the matter adjudged], and also dwelt upon the neutral vote of the Consulting commission. He also pointed out the political ature of the matter which would be laid be

ore the Chamber.

M. Brisson replied that it was impossible to the fact that it was M. Cavaignac's speech attaching such importance to one docunt which had rendered revision! inevitable When this document was admitted to be a for gery a new complexion was given to the affair. The Chamber had only voted in favor of post ing up M. Cavaignac's speech throughout the entry, he said, because it had in good faith regarded as genuine a document presented to it as such in equally good faith.

M. Brisson continued: "This document being recognized as false, all falls to the ground. It may be said that the Cabinet is actuated by political considerations, but it is to the contrary. The Cabinet has no other ought than to keep the affair apart from politics and bring it back to legal and judicial hannels. If the Government has not considared it to be its duty to convoke the Chamber it is because of the fear that political passions ight arise in the debates, distorting and em bittering the affair, which by the decision of Government has merely to explain its conduc

Your scruples may arise from personal con sideration," said M. Brisson, addressing M. Sarrien. "If you do not deem yourself sufficiently armed to undertake all of your responsibility without hesitation you need not leave us. You can remain without having to sign the letter referring the affair to the Court of Ca Take the portfolio of the Interior, and I will take that of Justice. Then all of the re bility will devolve upon me.'

M. Brisson's language overcame the scruples of M. Barrien, who is an old friend of M. Bris-

Le Vollaire says: "We learn from a trustsource that the members of the reon committee were absolutely stupefied at the emptiness of the Dreyfus dossier and the Though revision did not appear possible to the punctillous jurists, there was perfect agreeat among the members of the commission that annulment of the trial was imperative and

The revisionist newspapers are rejoicing over w's decision of the Cabinet in favor of wising the Dreyfus case and the anti-revis ists are correspondingly resentful. Le Vol-re says: "Now we have entered the path of spally." Le Aurore says: "A Government thick supports justice and truth has arisen."

Distrussessess and Le Libre Parole both in-ning in violent attacks upon Premier Brisson.

and Le Petit Journal declares: "We are in the presence of a political revision conceived by as and organised like a conspiracy. The Figure says that the action of the Cabinet will result in quieting public opinion, and

Le Matie praises the Government for its courage, but at the same time expresses fear that the anti-revision campaign will continue M. Beinsch, in the Siècle, says that all those

the regard the decision of the Cabinet as a de erance from the army will receive the find-g of the Ministers with the utmost joy.

M. Drumont, in La Libre Purole, stigmatizes the decision as unjustified, criminal, and ab-M. Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant, is parhaps

the most violent of any of the critics of the de eision. He predicts as its result an era of bloodshed, which will not come to an end until every Dreyfnsard and Jew is either killed or hunted out of the country.

Lowron, Sept. 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Dath News says he is convinced, should the present Cabinet last, that Col. Picquart

will be assured of fair play and his trial will be public. But he doubts that the Cabinet will st. He adds that notices of interpellations erowding in preparatory to the re-mbling of the Chambers, while, apart m the strong party feeling engendered recent events, there is the dissatisfaction of ident Faure to be reckoned with. He i art that such a step as was taken by the blinet yesterday, when it agreed upon re-sion, should have been taken behind his

ups prints a letter from M. Fayard, a publisher, saying that Esterhazy contracted with bim in February for the publication of a ok entitled "Les Dessous de l'Affaire Drey-e" (the Bottom of the Dreyfus Case), for which Esterhazy was to receive 100,000 france. Esterhazy forwarded the preface, but as it consted of a violent attack on high military per-nages. M. Fayard declined to publish it.

patch to the Chronicle from Paris says hat the Court of Cassation would not in the dinary course sit before Oct. 15, but in view of the exceptional gravity of the Dreyfus case the procedure may be hastened. This is due to M. Brisson. Altogether the situation. h full of ambushes, points to a speedier on than was anticipated.

The Chronicle's correspondent says that exident Casimir-Périer was recently in Eng-He had become restive amid the complex irritations caused by the advocates of misropre-essession. Capt. Lébrun Renaud's assurance, given to M. Castmir-Férier, that Dreytus had

gung, harrified M. Casimir-Périer, who found ed to mute acqui

grams, perhaps worse.

He resigned the Presidency because he was cruelly deserted by Gen. Merolor and the clique on the General Staff, and the merost stiquette to his suncemor now closes his mouth. His difficulties were eased by the magnatumity of Emperor William in releasing on the ceon sion of President Carnot's assassination two French officers who had been convicted of be ing spice. His resignation was dictated by the hisbest patrictism, but the details must be left to the immediate future, when the pres-ent dawn will culminate in a midday blaze

of truth. ROME, Sept. 27.-The Messagiro asserts that Paris to request the Catholic Bishops and clergy of France, as well as the ciercal newspapers, to discontinue their campaign against a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

MARCHAND AT PASHODA.

Only One Frenchman Said to Be with Him - Will France Sell Out Her Cinims?

Special Cable Despatches to Tan Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says he hears from an excellent authority that Major Marchand has only one French companion with him at Fashoda. He admitted in conversation that but for Gen. Ritchener he must have been overwhelmed by the Dervish reinforcements which the Khalifa would have sent to assist the gunboats which went from Omdarman to reconnoitre the position at Fashods.

Panis, Sept. 27,-M. Deleasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced to the council that the British Ambassador had given confirmation of the statement that Major Mar hand had arrived at Fashoda on July 10 and Gen. Kitchener on Sept. 19. The reports which Major Marchand had presumably depatched to the Government, he said, had no arrived and no order for the recall of Mar-

The Paris newspapers are indulging in exressions of joy at the manner in which Major Marchand has checkmated England. The Echo de Puris hints at the probability of a European conference upon the matter of France's occupation of Fashoda and says there is a feeling of overwhelming confidence that France will now be able to dictate terms. It admitted, however, that Fashoda might be relinquished for a substantial compensation

BRITISH WARREIPS IN CHINA. They Are at the Mouth of the Pet Ho

Which Leads to Pekin. Special Cable Desputches to THE SUN LONDON, Sept. 27 .- It is reported that the

Government has beenlofficially informed of the arrival at Taku on Sept. 24 of Vice-Admiral eymour on board his flagship Centurion, ac companied by other British warships. PERIN, Sept. 27 .- An imperial edict was published to-day practically rescinding the Emperor's reformatory measures. It also orders

Chang Yen Huan, the Cantonese enemy of L. Hung Chang, who was recently arrested upon a charge of harboring Kang Yu Wel, the al-leged conspirator, to be confined for the present, but absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to murder the Emperor. Hsu Yung Yi, the negotiator of the Gerard Convention of 1895, who was subsequently removed from the Tsung-li-Yamen at the instance of Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British

cointed a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen. Eight companies of Kang Yu Wei who is harged with plotting against the Downger Empress, have been arraigned on a similar They are also accused of having corresponded with the rebels in southern China.

Minister, for breach of faith, has been reap-

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 27.-The presence of the Marquis Ito invests the Chinese situation with great interest to the Japanese press, part of which suspects that Bussian influence is pre ominating at Peking, A majority of the newspapers, however, consider the coup d'état as purely a revolt against the Emperor's

ULTIMATUM OF THE POWERS.

If the Porte's Answer Is Not Favorable ne Cretan Towns Will Be Blockaded. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The following semi-official

atement is published here: From what is disclosed of the plan of action of the powers in Crete, it appears that if the Porte's reply to their ultimatum, which is returnable on Oct. 15, is unfavorable, the powers will blockade certain places in Crete, first re-

The Westernland's Cargo Shifted

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—The Belgian stea Westernland, Cant. Mills, arrived here to-day from New York, via Southampton, and reports that during rough weather on the 16th inst.

the vessel listed, causing her cargo to shift. THE BARIS COMMISSION.

M. Delcasse Will Preside Over the First Meeting, Which May Be on Oct. 1. Special Cable Despaiches to Tun Sun,

Paris, Sept. 27 .- The American Peace Comasioners, who arrived here last evening have asked an audience with M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister. Ambassador Porter will resent them. M. Delcassé will preside at the first meeting

of the Joint Commission, which will probably be held on Oct. 1, and will formally welcome Seflor Montero Blos of the Spanish commision has arrived here. The other Spanish Com-

nissioners have not yet arrived. MADRID, Sept. 27 .- According to the newsapers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has elegraphed to the Spanish Commissioners at Paris that Spain considers that the United tates Government has no right to retain the Philippines, and if it bolds Manila it must only

MAJOR-GEN. GREENE TO RESIGN. Former Colonel of the 47th N. Y. N. G. Will

be as a guarantee pending the final conclusion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Major-Gen. F. Greens, who reached Washington from Manila zo-day, will resign his commission as Major-General of Volunteers while in this country

and will not return to the Philippines. Gen. Greene and the officers accompanying him called at the War Department this afternoon and shortly after 4 o'clock Gen. Greene went to the White House, where he made an extensive report to President McKinley.

Gen. Greene was an officer of the United ates Engineer Corps, but resigned from the regular service to accept a responsible place in regular service to accept a responsible place in New York with an asphalt company. He was in command of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, when the war with Spain began, and President McKinney made him a Brigadler-General of volunteers. Gen-Greene went to the Philippines with the sec-ond expedition. He was promoted to be a Ma-jor-General while on his way back to the United States.

Prize Adula Here.

The little British steamship Adula, captured off Santiago de Cuba while attempting to run the blockade, arrived last night from Savannal in charge of a United States marshal. She ar rived at Savannah from Cuba on July 15.

Old Coney Island Hotel to Be Tora Down The old Vanderveer Hotel, which for over twenty years has been one of the leading re-sorts at Coney Island, will, it was stated yes-terday, be torn down within the next few weeks. The property has been purchased by the Brooklyn and Coney Island Bailroad, and the building will be torn down to make room for a terminal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27.-Miss Eleanor lderson and Thomas Caldwell Janeway, a son of Dr. Edward C. Janeway of New York, ware parried at the Church of the Redesmer, Eryn Mayr, to-day. Many New York gueste at-

Janeway-Alderson.

SPAIN WILL DILLY-DALLY

SEE WON'T GET OUT OF CURA AS LONG AS SHE CAN HELP IT.

spaniards in Havens Say Evacuation Will Require Five Months-Their Army Officers Don't Seem to Realize That Spain Has Been Whipped-Guns Replaced on the Alfonso XII. in Spite of Our Protests.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sens, HAVANA, Sept. 27.-The Spanish Commisconcerning the time of evacuation, but it is almost certain that the Spaniards will not acsept the short time granted by the Americans. Despatches received here to-day from Madrid unnounce that the Cabinet agreed at its last meeting that the evacuation of the island cannot be completed as quickly so the American Government and the commission desire, The correspondent of THE SUN has talked with many high Spanish officials here, and they all gave the same answer when asked when the evacuation would be completed. They declared that it would take five months at least, and talked as though the American Government had very little to say in the matter. This seems to be the attitude of all the Spaniards. It is apparent that they intend to suit their own convenience in the matter, de-pending on dilatory tacties to hoodwink the

merican Commissioners.

The despatches from Madrid regarding the attitudy of the Cabinet confirm the statement previously cabled to THE SUN that the Spansh Commission is acting under precise in structions from the home Government in delaying the evacuation as much as possible. The common talk here is about the difficulties of embarking the troops. The soldiers from the interior will have to be concentrated at the ports, which will be slow work. The roads are bad, and this will delay the embarkation of the artillery for months. In addition, there are not steamers enough to convey the troops. The Spanish Commission will set forth these plies to the American note.

The idea of the Spanish troops camping outside the cities and the proposition that the administration of affairs be turned over to the Americans will surely be rejected as humiliating and as a sure cause of trouble. The spanish army will hardly agree to be placed in the same position as the insurgents, while the Spanish officers would protest against the Government agreeing to any such terms. They have not yet fully realized that Spain has been whipped and imagine that they are in a position to dictate terms to the Americans.

According to the Spanish interpretation of the protocol, which has been given in a long note, full of international law quotations, the substance of which has already been cabled to THE SUN, the Spaniards are to retain sovereignty in Cuba until the troops have left the Island, and the Governor-General, be he Gen. Blanco or somebody else, and the Autonomist Cabinet are to remain until after the army has gone and the administration is surrendered. The American Commissioners, so far as known, have done little to controvert this interpretation. It is not believed here that the evacuation will be accomplished before Dec. 31 at the earliest.

Concerning the American proposition that Havana should be evacuated first, the Spanards will raise many objections. They hold that as Havana is the centre of the adminisration of the island the Governor-General and the Cabinet are to retain their power even hough the troops are sent away.

Last night Gen. Aguirre, the Spanish miliary commander in the province of Santa Clara, arrived here and had a long conference with Gens. Blanco, Jimenez, Castellanos, Maroto and Gonzalez Parrado, the President of the Spanish Commission. Gen. Aguirre spoke about the general situation of the Spanish army under his command, and views were exchanged concerning the evacuation of the in-

Gen. Wade, the President of the America Commission, and Secretary Gould returned this morning from Key West on the Besolute. Another American note has been delivered to the Spanish Commission regarding the details of the landing and distribution of food for the reconcentrados and the committees to be ppointed to take charge of the distribution. The big guns from the cruiser Alfonso XII. which were landed to be used in the defense of Havana, have been dismounted and replaced on the cruiser, which will return to Spain. The Digrio de la Marina continues its cam-

paign against the United States, and says that quer the island. La Lucha says that during war 60 per

cent. of the native white population died, and 15 per cent, of the negroes. Now the native whites number only 300,000 and the negroes 420,000. Such will be, adds La Lucha, the population that will form the new Government Two hundred Spanish residents of Havana

have signified their intention to take no part in the elections, but to remain as foreigners Gen. Blanco will soon sign a decree granting amnesty to all political offenders, and all po litical prisoners will be set free immediately

The report published here that the American Sovernment will not feed the insurgents has saused a sensation. Gen. Gomez is at Caibatien waiting for food from the Comal. The Cuban General, Monteagudo, in Santa Clara, told Mr. R. P. Porter, President McKinley's special commissioner, that the situation of the Cuban army was most terrible, and that if no help was given to them their leaders could no longer prevent them from seizing cattle and provisions. The farmers are alarmed. Their only hope of being able to save their cattle is hat the United States will feed the insurgents. The American Commission held a long conerence this afternoon to discuss the Spanish note that was received on Saturday evening after the Resolute, with Gen. Wade and retary Gould on board, had sailed for Key West. An answer to the note was agreed

Another deadlock will probably arise over the replacing of the guns aboard the Alfonso XII. The American Commission protested against the guns being dismounted from the Vadado battery and replaced on the cruiser, but the Spaniards held that the guns did not belong to the land batteries, but to the ship, and that it was perfectly right, therefore, that they should be replaced.

The Spaniards say that even in the event of all the cannon of the Spanish army in Cuba having to be left, these guns of the Alfonso XII. cannot be included among them. They are rapid-fire guns of the class used by the navy. Notwithstanding the American protest the guns have been replaced aboard the warship, and it is believed that the Spanish Commission, which has discussed the point, will insist upon its right to the guns. The American Commission communicated

by cable to-day with Washington. A. Rodriguez, Chief of Staff and special envoy of Gen. Maximo Gomez, called on the American Commissioners this afternoon and presented his credentials. He said that the Cuban Army was ready to disarm and to accept anything that the American Government should do to establish a government in Cuba. He requested that the Spaniards be compelled to quickly evacuate Caibarien, in order that the port might be used for the importation of tools for the Cubans to enable them to work on the

Hilloc' by Gas.

Henry Ahne, the proprietor of a soda water establishment at 168 Nassau street, was found dead in his home at 55 West Eleventh street dead in his home at 55 West Eleventh street yesterday afternoon. He left his brother and sister in charge of his business at 5 clock and went directly home. His mother returned to the house an hour later, and attracted by the amel of gas went to his room. She found him, partly indressed on his bed. The room was filled with gas from a partly open jet near the bed. A physician who was called in propounced the young man deed of asphyziation. If, Anne had been in the best of hualfi and was perspectually in the best of hualfi and was prespectually in the best of hualfi and FILIPINOS IN WASHINGTON.

Will Lay the Claims of the Insurgents I fore the Fre WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.-Felipe Agoncillo and Sixto Lopes, the Filipino represe anied by Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene, Cant. Butes, and Lieut. Schuffler, arrived in Wash-ington about I o'clock to-day and went to the Arlington Hotel, where they had luncheon.

The Filipinos expect to have an audience with the President to-morrow, but wish to obtain first some information as to the views en-tertained by this Government and by the American people in regard to the Philippines Agondilo is the Vice-President of the Filipine Government, and is reputed to be a wealthy and influential resident of Manila. He speaks little English, but Gen. Greene, who grew to know him quite well on his trip from anila, says that he is very intelligent and the representative of the best type of Filipinos. Lopes accompanies him in the capacity of secretary,
Agonellio and Lopes were not under the care

of Gen. Greene's party, although they travelled together. The Filipinos were coming by the mail steamer, but Gen. Greene, knowing the transport China would make better time,

the transport China would make better time, offered them passage on it, and from San Francisco the party travelled together.

In explaining their mission to a reporter of THE SUN, Lopes said:

We are now busy in preparing cablegrams to be sent to Manlia reporting our arrival here and saking for further instructions. We have been absent from Manlia for several weeks, and many things have doubtless taken place there with which we are not familiar. It is therefore impossible for me to tell just what we shall do. We hope to see the President to-morrow or next day and then we may go to Paris. It depends on our conference with the President as to whether we shall proceed to Paris or remain here."

next day and then we may go to Paris. It depends so our conference with the President as to whether we shall proceed to Paris or remain here."

The Filiphos, he said, have no fondness for the Germans, and he denies that they have entertained any propositions from that power, for they suspect that Germany simply wishes to advance her own designs at the expense of the Filiphos. They regard the Americans as their best friends, but still they wish to be independent and govern themselves. He could not say exectly what they would do in case the island of Luzon or the entire group was ceded to the United States, but he anticipated some trouble. Agonelilo, through an interpreter, said his purpose in Washington was to lay before President McKinley the claims of the revolutionary government to representation on the Paris Peace Commission. Failing in that he would submit another proposition that their representatives be heard before the commission in order that any unjust statements of claims which might be made by the Spanish Commission might be refuted. It was his firm belief that this list request will at least be granted, if indeed the first is not.

"I am afraid," he continued, "that many Americans have formed an erroneous idea of the Philippine Islands and their people. Prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the American people knew little or nothing of us or our islands, despite the fact that our territory is larger than many of your States combined, and no Americans have ever paid us a visit. You were led to believe that we were savage or barbarous or half uncivilized, but with the arrival of your army and your navy a new impression must have been formed by those who have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with us. We have nine millions of people on our islands, and all of them true and patriotic to the cause of their country and desirous of independence.

"You have heard little of us, and the American people know nothing of our struggles and trials which we have endured under the rule of Spain,

trials which we have endured under the rule of Spain, and our many efforts, futlle and unsuccessful, to throw off the galling yoke of that country, whose colonial government has been the worst, the most heartless, cruel and unsympathetic of any in the history of the world. You Americans know of Cuba, for that unhappy island is at your very doors. There have been many of your people who have visited the Island and seen and heard the stories of the unhappy lot of the Cubans under Spanish rule. Cubans have come to this country and told you of their sufferings, but the Filipinos have never before been heard. Do not mistake me in what I say, I am a friend and have been a sympathizer with Cuba from the first, and I do not wish to belittle the struggle of her people for independence, but they have not been alone. We are off in a corner of the world where civilization, progress, and advancement have in a large measure lingered, and the chief reason why the Philippines have made no greater progress is the fact that we have always been subjected to Spanish, rule. Yet we are a civilized people and anxious to advance.

"With an opportunity afforded us by independence we can in a few years reach the standard which has been attained by Japan since say with the world. Our trade has been almost entirely with Spain, which, being backward, has made us more so. Spain has always, from the year yeignining of her history, been a country of oppression not only to her possessions but to her own people, and the people of the Philippines have suffered and endured, and yet the outside world has heard little of our troubles until now. Among our greatest oppressors have been the Catholic friars, who have practically ruled the country in their own interests and the interests of the Catholic Church. They have held the people in above and the people in the rown interests and the interests of the Catholic Church. They have held the people in a subjection and persecuted them. When the islands are free they will be driven from our abores, even t

shores, even though the Church itself may remain.

"The Government of Aguinaldo is thoroughly organized through the islands in every province and territory, and the entire population which is free to express an opinion or centiment is loyal to our cause. Every island has its representative in Congress, and affairs could soon be placed upon a firm and solid basis with the Spaniards away from us. Aguinaldo has for many years been the leader of the Philippines, and is dearly beloved by his people. They regard him as their liberator, as their chief and friend. Not a Filipino but when he retires to hed at night concludes his prayer for the safety of Aguinaldo and for the welfare of his Government. This is an example of the devotion and the faith which the people place in him, and this in itself is an assurance that a Government organized under his direction, with nothing and nobody to interfere, would be substantial and lasting, for no menarch or ruler ever held the confidence of his people to a greater extent.

"When war was declared between the Inited."

nothing and nobody to interfere, would be substantial and lasting, for no monarch or ruler ever held the confidence of his people to a greater extent.

"When war was declared between the United States and Spain Aguinaldo and his followers, who have always maintained an organization and had representatives through the archipelago, saw an opportunity to make a fresh strike for liberty, to begin anew the struggle against the rule of Spain, and we believe that we have at last, like Cuba, succeeded in our efforts. The coming of Admiral Dewey to Manila was the greatest day in the history of the Philippine Islands, and the heart of every native of the island rejoleed and was glad at his grand victory. It meant the downfail of Spain in the East, the same as the destruction of Cervera's fleet ended here misrule in the Western hemisphere. The Philippine leaders have always had a complete and thorough understanding from that day with Admiral Dewey and the American officers, and have kept faith with them.

"All this talk of Filipines attacking unarmed Spaniards and shooting them in the streets is faise. We are making civilized warfare. We are obeying the dictates of the Americans are not there in control, but it is our purpose always to maintain friendly relations with the United States. We consider, however, that inasmuch as our country is to be treated in the peace conference; that the Philippine Islands are to be the subject of the greatest discussion; that they are in fact the only subject upon which there may be a lengthy disagreement, that we should at least be heard. As I have already stated we would like to have a representative upon the Paris Commission, but that being impossible in the eyes of the President, we will then be content if we can be heard before that body. It is altogether probable that the Spaniards will content that we have no Government and that all of the provinces are not in revolt; but nother of these statements can be proved, and we want to be there to disprove them, as well as many others that

can throw any light and give proper information.

"We first of all desire absolute independence. If the United States is unwilling to accord us that from the first, then the next thing which would meet with favor by our people would be the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and, third, to become a colonial possession of this country. One thing ts certain, and that is that the United States cannot justly ask us to lay down our arms and accept any terms of peace until we are absolutely assured by America that our islands will never be given back to the control of Spain and we will never more be a colonial possession of that country, which has through long ages oppressed and misruled us. That point guaranteed to us and we will willingly lay down our arms and accept what the American Government believes in instice and right we should be accorded. Should all of these three propositions which I have named fall, we would prefer to become a possession of Great Britain if not of the United States. We want to become as possession do Great Britain if not of the United States. We want to become as our independence, with a nation of progress and advancement. We have implicit confidence that we will be awarded our rights and just deserts at the hands of the American people, and, in fact, our fute is in their han's, but sliculd they finally decree that we must revert to the rule of Spain we will we found that the final to the surgele, as Cuba has done to the confidence that we must revert to the rule of Spain we will continue the struggle, as Cuba has done to the revent to the death and until every Filipino has been exterminated by the ravages of war. Never will we return to the rule of Spain. We prefer annihilation first.

NANCY GUILFORD FOUND.

ARRESTED IN LIVERPOOL ON THE STHAMER VANCOUVER. Taken at Once to Have Her Er

tradited-Baggage Proves Her Identity-

Suspect Orley in the Gill Case Makes Important Admissions to the Police BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27,-Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is wanted for the murder of Emma Gill, is under arrest in Liverpool, England, States Attorney Fessenden received a cablegram this afternoon, saying that the Scotland Yard detectives had found the wo-man supposed to be Mrs. Guilford, who was s passenger on the steamer Vancouver, which sailed from Montreal. Her baggage consisted of three trunks, one marked Gill, one Gifford and one Guilford. Mr. Fessenden at once on bled to arrest the woman, and steps were at once taken to get the necessary papers to bring her to this country, and the State Department at Washington was advised of the desire of the Connecticut authorities to have Mrs. Guilford held until an officer with papers for her removal to this country arrived.

sectives at work on the case are greatly slated over the arrest of Mrs. Guilford. From th norning she, with her daughter Eudora, hurdedly left their home in this city on h of the finding of the body of Emma Gill in the water at Seaview avenue bridge, Superintend ent Birmingham has kept track of the wo man. They were traced to Elmira and shad owed there. From Elmira to Montreal the chase was continued. There the trail was confident all the time that she had left the ountry. Nancy Guilford will be charged with manslaughter. The extradition treaty be-tween this country and England includes the erime of manslaughter as an extraditable of

The probing of the police in the mysters surrounding the death of Emma Gill has brought forth facts which seem to indicate that persons heretofore not connected with the erime in any manner will be brought into the ease. This state of affairs is brought about

made the statement about whe new haven door.

In an interview to-day Mr. Klein, counsel for the Gullford family, said that inside of three days the police of Bridgeport would have to admit that Dr. Guilford did not cut up the body. Some other important disclosures were made by young Oxley, who now seems ready to tell all he knows about the case.

In the Gullford house this morning Policeman Peter Hackett found a small saw such as a used by carpenters. The saw was found hidden away under the ice chest. There were marks on it which might be either blood or rust. marks on it which might be either blood or rust.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 27.—All sorts of stories are floating about here connecting Dr. E. L. R. Thompson of Chapel street in this city with knowledge of Emma Gill and her trouble. The Bridgeport and New Haven detectives visited Dr. Thompson's house this afternoon, and upon inquiry met with the response that he was out of town. Rumors that Dr. Thompson has run away were set afloat immediately, but they could not be confirmed.

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila Merchant Who Says German Is Backing Up the Insurgents. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The admission of goncillo in Chicago that a few days after Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet Germany offered to aid the Filipinos to achieve their in dependence, bears out the story of the ex-mer chant of Manila, now in this city. This man now says that Agoneillo is perverting facts when he denies that Germany has been be hind all the recent ferment in the Philippines

"That Germany is still the nower behind guinaldo I am certain, for the good reason that I'am in a position where I am cognizant of every move that is made. I am financially interested, but I am not German, and shall do all can to aid the United States.

"Agoncillo is not at liberty to say what foreign power furnished the insurgents with arms. I am, for I assisted in supplying them
with arms for years before war was declared
between Spain and the United States. Germany has realized for fifteen years that the
Philippines are the only available colony for
her surplus population, and she has been planning continually to acquire them. There
would probably never have been a revolution

many has realized for fifteen years that the Philippines are the only available colony for her surplus population, and she has been planning continually to acquire them. There would probably never have been a revolution but for German influence. Being interested largely in the German Philippine trade and enjoying the closest relations with the foreign agent of the German Government, I know exactly what Germany has done and is doing. Neither China nor England would furnish arms to the Philippines. If France had attempted it, the Germans would have known it, and the Imperial Government would have seen to it that Spain's attention was called to the casus belit. The arms that have been supplied came from the German Government, and were furnished through trading companies in which I am interested, so as to conceal Germany's hand. The arms now being carried in by insurgent and German vessels are from the same source.

"Aguinaldo, who accepted a bribe to desert the cause of the insurgents, has no money to arm and equip a large army and it has taxed his resources to furnish supplies alone.

"The statement by Agoncilio that Germany made proposals to aid the insurgents in establishing an independent Government is true. That the offer was declined is manifestly false, for Aguinaldo did proceed to form his provisional Government almost immediately. It is said the offer was refused because Aguinaldo was in honor bound to abide by his agreement with Admiral Dewey. This is equally absurd, for Dewey himself has declared he made no agreement with Aguinaldo. When a man who knows Aguinaldo is told he ever refused anything the absurdity of the proposition impresses him. Germany's sured he made no agreement with Aguinaldo, was to support the insurgent leader in forming a provisional Government and to continue to furnish arms and ammunition for him. Germany assured Aguinaldo he should hold the relia of the insurgent as the proposition of the foreign the Americans has been adopted and the plans are being pursued energetically. My inf

Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

A meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral o St. John the Divine was held yesterday afternoon at the see house, 29 Lafayette place Bishop Potter presided, and the other trustees present were the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Cady, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Samuel Rev. Dr. Cady, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Samuel P. Babcock, J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer, and George M. Miller, Secretary. The meeting was chiefly occupied in receiving reports on the work done during the summer months. The stone for the interior of the edifice is being cut at Frontenac. Wis. and is a fine-grained buff sandstone. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the crypt in which the Tiffany glass chapel is to be placed.

The selection of suitable sites upon the cathedral close for the episcopal residence and the fibrary was referred to a committee.

A fitting memorial resolution was adopted upon the death of Stephen P. Nash, one of the trustees.

Fair to Benefit a Hospital. The expense of earing for the 200 sick and

wounded soldiers in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, has been so great that a three weeks' fair, arranged by the doctors of the weeks' fair, arranged by the doctors of the hospital society and the Sisters of ist, Dominic, was opened hist night in Masonic Temple. Grand and Havemeyer streets. There are twelve booths, such in charge of a committee of ladies from different Catholic churches of Wil-liamsburg. The opening address was made by Vicar-General Eckember of Scoothys.

WARRIEDS EMAYE MANXEA. The British, French and Gorman Vessel Have All Departed.

Manua, Sept. 27.—All the British, French and German warships have left here.

The Spanish press is violently attacking the British management of the railroad because the insurgents are allowed to use the line, although it is a Spanish Government cor

ages the strikes of the railroad employees, al-though he supports the demands for higher wages made by other workingmen.

PREE PASSAGE FOR SPANSARDS. ipain Will Dondhead the Vacapleyed is Cuba and Porte Rico.

Apocial Cable Despatch to Tun Sin Madrid, Sept. 27.-It is reported that the Government, yielding to representations made by Captains-Generals Blanco and Macias, who fear disturbances, has signified its willingness to give free passage to the unemployed in Ouba and Porto Rico who desire to return to

ADMIRAL DEWRY'S VIEWS.

Naval Officers Believe That He Favors Betaining All the Philippines WASHINGTON, Sept. 927,-A memorandum from Rear Admiral Dewey containing his views on the Philippines question was placed in the hands of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen this afternoon by Major-Gen. Greens, who had brought the paper from Manila. The memorandum is not long. Nothing about its contents could be learned at the Navy Department, but it is the general opinion among naval officers that the Admiral is in favor of the retention of all the Philippines.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMARAC THIS DAY. .. 558 | Sun sets . 5 48 | Moon sets . 4 21 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 8 00 | Gov.Isl'd, 6182 | Hell Gate, 8 20 Arrived-Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Sa State of Nebrashs, Park, Glasgow, Sa Friceland, Miskels, Antwerp. Sa Island, Skjodt, Copenhagen. Sa Deutschland, Schiorhorst, Hamburg. Sa Hevelius, Stapledon, Rio Janeire. Sa Hesperia, Coverger, Marsollies. Sa Effel Tower, Usmpbell, Perim. Sa Effel Tower, Usmpbell, Perim. Sa Borderer, Hay, Antwarp. Se Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk. (For later arrivals see First Page.)

SE Amsterdam, from New York, at Amsterdam, se Westernland, from New York, at Antwerp. Se Nordkyn, from New York, at Bremerlaven, se Mozar, from New York, at Emphester. Se Strathmore, from New York, at Singapore, Sc Cyprian Prince, from New York, at Santos. Se Empress of China, from New York, at Vanness of China, from New York, at June Young York, at June Young York, at June York, at York,

Se Fulds, from Genoa for New York, passed Gfl attar. Se Bergermeister Petersen, from New York for Inshing, passed Butt of Lewis. Re Burgundia, from Marseilles for New York, passed Bibraltar. Be Bulgaria, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard. Be British Queen, from New York for Antwerp, off rawle Point. Se Pennsylvania, from New York for Hamburg, off rawle Point. he Trave, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly Be Georgian, from New York for London, passed the Linard. Bs Excter City, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head. Brow Head.

Bhip Alice A. Leigh, from Dunkirk for New York, passed Isle of Wight.

SPOKEN. Sa Indianic, from Sunderland for Sandy Hook lept. 12, 100 miles west of Hebrides.

SAILED FROM FORRIGH PORTS Bs Chester, from Amsterdam for New York.
Se Tartar Frince, from Genoa for New York.
Se La Toursins, from Have for New York.
Se La Burope, from London for New York.
Se Benedict, from Pars for New York.
Ship D. H. Watjen, from Hamburg for New York. SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORT

OUTGOING STEAMSWIPS.

Mails Close, . 9 00 A M . 10 80 A M . 1 00 P M10 00 A M Sail Friday, Sept. 80.
Biate of Nebraska, Glasgow
Macedonia, Progreso. 1 00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick.
Algonquin, Charleston.
Allanca, Colon. 12 00 R Due To-Day.Amsterdam

H. Meier Due Thursday, Sept. 29 Eahn.... San Marcos... Chalmette... City of Wash City of Augus Due Friday, Sept. 20.
Liverpool.
ria Hamburg
London.
New Orleans Due Saturday, Oct. L.
Liverpool...
Havre
Swanson... Due Sunday, Oct. 2.
London
Hamburg
Manchester
New Orleans Dus Monday, Oct. 3. Hull London

BEARING.

JANEWAY-ALDERSON.-On Tucsday, Sept. 27, in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., by the Rev. James Haughton, Eleanor Caro line, daughter of William Charles Alderson, Esq. of Overhook, Pa., and Dr. Theodore Caldwell Janeway of New York city.

EDERHID.

BELMONT.-In Paris, on Sept. 27, Bessie Hamil ton Morgan, wife of August Belmont, in the 86th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRENNAN.—On Sept. 27, at her residence, 39 Cornella at., Brooklyn, Elizabeth Flannigan, beloved wife of William J. Brennan. DOGLEY,—In New York city, Tuesday, Sept. 27, John M. Cooley, resident of Chicopes, Mass. Notice of funeral hereafter. Burial at Chicopes. Syraques papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1888, Henry W. Johnson, aged 78 years. LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, Long Izland, on Tues-day, Sept. 27, Sarah Helen Carbart, wife of the late James M. Ludlam, in the 75th year of her

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral from her late residence at 1:80 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30. Interment at convenience of family.

EXGNEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 26, the Sev. James Clinton Rigney, son of the late John and Elizabeth Rigney and brother of the late Sev. P. S.

Office of the dead will take place Thursday, Sept. 29, at 9:80, and mass at 10:80 o'clock A. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham. The clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully in-vited to attend. Please omit flowers.

vited to attand. Piesse omit flowers.

AUMRI SOCIETY, MANHATTIN COLLING—Mombers of
the Alumni Society of Manhattan College are respecifully requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, the Rev. James C.
Rigney, A. M., class of 1676.
JOHN J. PRILLE, BOCTOISTY.

VANDERPOEL.—At his residence, 114 East 10th
st., New York city, on Sept. 26, 1896, A. Ernest
Vanderpoel, son of the late Judge Aaron Vanderpoel and Ellen McBride.

Bolatives and friends are invited to attend the fer-Belatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-

neral services on Wednesday morning at 10

Special Motices.

A VIGOROUS growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure. PILES No outsing no lost time. Book free.



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TRIED TO RILL HIS WIFE AGAIN. A Former French Army Officer Revives as Old World Scandal Once More.

Louis C. Sebillotte of 2147 Third avenue, a former officer in the French Army, tried to kill his common-law wife, Louise, yesterday mornpital. She received a gash across the throat and several minor wounds on the body and limbs. Sebillotte was held by Magistrate Kudlich in the Harlem Court in \$5,000 ball, charged lich in the Harlem Court in \$5,000 ball, charged with felonious assault with attempt to kill. The woman was able to appear against him. Louise Sebiliotts is the daughter of a French Army officer. When 19 years old she married a Captain is the French cavalry, Ashort while after he attempted to kill a brother officer and was sentenced to the galleys at Toulon. Later she met Sebiliotts, who made love to her, and twenty-one years ago. Sebiliotts having been degraded, the couple same to this country. All went well until Sebiliotte became addicted to the morphise habit. Then he began to beat his wife and to threaten to kill her.

One day about ten months ago he tried to shoot her. He was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace for six months. Shortly afterward he went to France, whence he returned with 4,000 tranes which he said he had inherited from a relative. With this measy he opened a dysing establishment at 2147 Third avenue. Last Saturday he received a letter from France in which he was told that Louise's former husband had been released and that he was coming to this city to look for her. It also said that she had been instrumental in obtaining her husband's pardon. When he attacked her yesterday he shricked:

"A bas les graitres! A bas les traitres!"

Detectives Reed and Mehan of the East 108th street station heard the woman's screams and came to her rescue in time to save her life.

When Sebiliotte was searched at the station grandiloquent letters to the police and the newspapers, written in French, justifying his act, were found.

Mrs. Sebiliotte recovered sufficiently last night to quit the hospital. with felonious assault with attempt to kill.

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